

THE ONLY ENGLISH LABOR DAILY IN NEW YORK

# THE DAILY WORKER

The Daily Worker fights:  
For the Organization of the Un-  
organized.  
For a Labor Party.  
For the 40-Hour Week.

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## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WALTER S. WARD, scion of the bread trust, can sniffle the balmy breezes of Havana, even as Mayor Jimmy Walker, while suit against him for \$75,000 for killing Clarence Peters, a sailor, over four years ago is dragging its way through a New York court room. Ward was tried once and managed to escape. The case caused national sensation, but Ward had the money and has since been enjoying himself in gay cabarets and on the race tracks. Contrast the freedom enjoyed by a wealthy murderer with the punishment meted out to Sacco and Vanzetti, two labor organizers who sit in the shadow of the gallows—in Massachusetts convicted of a crime they never committed. Capitalist justice is not blind. It is one-eyed and that eye only sees the interests of capitalism.

THE Legion of Honor, highly prized French decoration is said to be now worn by everybody except those whose clothing is so unsubstantial as to be unable to bear the strain of a buttonhole. This coveted honor is now peddled out for cash even as titles are in England and oil fields in the United States. Strange it never occurred to the canny French to send a ship-load of the decorations to the United States accompanied by a snappy salesman. The proceeds would pay the French war debt and leave a balance that would enable the government to build one thousand subways.

THE recent revolt in Portugal seems to be an echo of the rivalry between France and England. Portugal is usually a puppet of Great Britain, but since puppets are always for sale there is no certainty that they will stay put. A Portuguese commission succeeded in negotiating with the British government for a large reduction in the Portuguese debt to that country. As an exhibition of gratitude a British banking syndicate was offered the tobacco monopoly as security for a loan. This monopoly had formerly been in the hands of a Paris financial group as security for a \$50,000,000 loan. The Paris bankers did not like the change, so London and Paris supplied the bullets and they found Portuguese generals, officers and soldiers willing to fire them for a price.

WE are informed that "atheistic gibus cause murders in Russian homes." If that is the case we would know what evil spirit urges our American evangelists to commit murder, rape, and other crimes not advocated by the gospels according to any of the saints. Recently we read of a holy man who murdered his wife and then sliced her into ribbons. Surely an atheist could not have done worse.

THE resources of all the labor banks in the country are now almost \$127,000,000, according to a compilation of December 31 statements completed by a research bureau. This is about 1-2 per cent of the total resources of the entire banking system in the United States. Those who claim that the banking system can be gradually taken over by the labor unions must admit that there is still a long way to go. And what kind of labor unions would we have by the time they moved into Wall Street with a republican or democrat president still in Washington? Simply this: Jiggs would have stopped eating corned beef and cabbage and taken to ostrich giblets. The average workers would be still struggling to make ends meet while the Hillmans, Sigmans, Ryans and Bradys would have driven the Vanderbilts from Fifth Avenue.

COOLIDGE'S proposal for a conference having for its aim a reduction in naval building is said to meet with considerable favor in Switzerland, Luxembourg, Siam and the Sahara Desert. Those powers are perfectly willing to reduce their bill.

(Continued on Page Two)

## Trace Part of Bribe Bonds To Miller

### Telegrams Show Custodian Eager to Deliver Goods

Evidence was yesterday presented at the Daugherty-Miller trial tracing directly to the New York brokerage account of Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, one of the \$10,000 bonds received by John T. King, Connecticut politician, as part of the \$391,000 bribe obtained by King from Richard Merton, German financier, for putting through a \$7,000,000 claim.

Several witnesses from Shortau and Appenzellar, New York brokers, testified to receiving the \$10,000 bond in Miller's account. Previous testimony last week had traced \$40,000 in the King-Merton deal indirectly to Miller's brokerage accounts in Wilmington, Del., and New York.

#### Admits Telegram.

The government, following a protracted verbal battle, scored a long-sought point in the Daugherty-Miller conspiracy trial when it gained admission into evidence of several telegrams between Miller and his secretary, Frederick Wilson. The telegrams dealt with the approval of the \$7,000,000 German claim for seized property, for which the defendants are alleged to have shared in a \$391,000 bribe.

The same day telegram was sent on the same day by Miller to Wilson.

#### Address all Saturday care of U. S. Talman, Sewickley, Pennsylvania. Miller."

#### Got My Swiss.

The third telegram, sent by Wilson to Miller at Sewickley, announced that the \$7,000,000 claim had been approved. It read:

"Two Swiss claims approved by Goff this morning. Haviland case delayed several days. Wilson."

Guy Goff, who approved the claim, was assistant to Attorney General Daugherty, whose office had to pass on all recommendations for claims by the alien property custodian's office.

(Continued on Page Two)

## Charge Epileptic in State Hospital Was Brutally Beaten Up

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 14.—Trial of William F. Keeney, formerly an attendant at the State Epileptic Village at Skillman, on a charge of manslaughter was started before Judge John A. French and a jury in the Court of Quarter Sessions here today. He is accused of having severely beaten Joseph Sarasky, a patient at the Village, on October 9, last. Sarasky died next day and numerous severe bruises on his body were said to have resulted in his death.

## Teamsters' Union to Come to Aid of Bus Strikers in Jersey

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 14.—At a meeting held last night at the Hudson County labor headquarters, located in the Orpheum Theatre building, the joint council of the Teamsters' union discussed ways and means of aiding the 400 Hudson Boulevard bus drivers who went on strike ten days ago.

(Continued on Page Two)

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## Health Commissioner Charges New Milk Bill Menace to Public Health

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Coolidge was asked today to veto the Lemoot-Taber milk bill, restricting the entry of Canadian milk into New York state, now before him for signature.

Dr. Louis I. Harris, health commissioner of New York, told the president he should veto the bill as a menace to the health of New York City, which would be deprived by the bill of its milk reserve in Canada.

The bill, Harris asserted, would lead to "bootlegging milk" which will be far more serious to public health than the bootlegging of liquor.

## Move Towards Senate Probing of Commerce In Government Jobs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The

Senate resolution authorizing a senatorial investigation into charges that federal offices in the south have been "bartered and sold" was reported favorably today by the senate committee on audit and control. The committee adopted an amendment to limit the expenditures of the investigating committee to \$5,000.

(Continued on Page Two)

## SEVEN COAL MINERS ENTOMBED BY CAVEIN AT SHANDOAH; STILL LIVE

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 14.—Seven miners were entombed by a fall of coal in the Hazlebrook colliery of the Hazlebrook Coal Company near Shandoah this afternoon, according to reports reaching here.

Tappings indicate the men are still alive, officials said. Rescue crews

expect to reach the men by 6 o'clock tonight.

## Forstmann & Huffmann Strikers Vote Return to Build Union Inside

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 14.—After firming their determination to have a union in the mills, the Forstmann & Huffmann strikers in a meeting today at Ukrainian Hall, voted to accept the Julius Forstmann letter of Jan. 17, addressed to Judge Clegg and Monsignor Kieran and to call off the strike in the Forstmann & Huffmann mills and to devote their attention to building the union inside those mills. The meeting ended with singing of "Solidarity."

## FRANCE, ITALY PREPARING FOR ANOTHER WAR

### To Claim They Have to Protect Colonies

PARIS, Feb. 14.—That the reactionary French and Italian governments are priming themselves for another war is indicated by their reactions to President Coolidge's "disarmament" memorandum.

Foreign Minister Briand's reply to the memorandum will be a flat negation, according to close observers of the situation. Briand's reply will be presented to the cabinet tomorrow and will base its rejection of the Coolidge proposal on France's "need for protecting her colonies."

A semi-official Italian communiqué declares that Italy can "never consent to measures endangering even indirectly her vital interests." This and Italy's accelerated production of munitions indicate that Mussolini is preparing for another war.

"In 1913 the automobile industry was in its infancy," Gregg said. "Up to that time it had been characterized by financial reverses and failures; automobile securities at that time were regarded by investors as speculative and involving a large element of risk."

"It is our contention that the Ford Motor Company, by concentrating on one model, contrary to the general policy of the automobile industry, accentuated this risk factor."

Gregg asserted that the government would prove that the value of Ford stock has further decreased because it was controlled by one man. That fact would have greatly influenced any prospective buyer, he said.

It is held Japan's need of auxiliaries is far greater than that of the United States.

Tarabe also asserted Japan's present naval strength was at a minimum to insure an adequate defense of the country. He also said the navy under construction was essential in protecting trade routes and insuring the transportation of food, raw materials and supplies.

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The foreign office is inclined to regard the ratio angle as a technical problem, one with which the experts should cope.

Baldwin Doubtful.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Premier Stanley Baldwin declined to commit himself definitely today, when questioned in the house of commons as to the British government's attitude toward President Coolidge's disarmament proposals.

"The president's statement has been received and is receiving most earnest consideration," said Premier Baldwin, in reply to the question put to him.

Carroll Sentence Postponed.

Earl Carroll, convicted of perjury before a federal grand jury in connection with the notorious wine bath party declared to have been staged at the producer's theatre, will not have to start his sentence at Attala prison until after Feb. 21.

Five Hurt in Collision.

BAL SHORE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Two persons were in the South Side Hospital here today, and three others suffered minor injuries when two automobiles collided on Catton avenue, Islip Terrace, near here.

Charles Silham, of East Islip, received injuries of the head. Miss Marjorie Wheeler, of Kings Park, who was in Silham's automobile was injured on the head and body. Both

are in the hospital.

Counsel Accuses Shepherd.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—William A. Shepherd today was formally accused of causing the deaths of William Nelson McClintock, his foster son, and of Mrs. Emma Catherine McClintock, mother of the millions, in a bill of complaint filed in the court by counsel for eight contestants of the \$1,000,000 will.

Washington Recalled.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 14.—Dr. Walter L. Washington, alienist of Newark, N. J., was recalled to the witness stand for cross-examination by defense counsel at the first witness today in the trial of the contest of the will of Albert J. Gleason, of East Orange, N. J., one of the founders of the Drake Business Schools.

Man Killed In Storm.

One man lost his life today and scores of others suffered minor injuries as a result of a sleet storm which coated the city's streets with ice. Matthew Riley was killed when an automobile skidded into him as he was trying to reach a street car.

Ice-covered sidewalks, rails and electric wires made travel perilous and delayed thousands on their way to work.

Danger of a sudden breaking off of

negotiations also developed when the

## Tax Case Shows Ford Assessed Very Low

### Henry's Dislike for Paying Taxes Now Injures Couzens

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Board of Tax Appeals was showered with more expert testimony today, showing the valuation of Ford Motor Stock in 1913 to be rather low, according to Ford's local tax returns.

Solicitor of Internal Revenue, A. W. Gregg, appearing for the treasury, declared that Ford motor stock in 1913 was worth from \$2,500 to \$6,500 a share, in contrast to the \$9,500 valuation claimed by Senator James Couzens (R) of Michigan, the Dodge estate and other stockholders.

Senator James Couzens, minority stockholder in Ford Motors, and financial manager who planned Ford's business deals, reported to the government when he sold his stock, that it was worth the higher figure in 1913. This reduced the profits at least on paper, and it was on the profits that the government collects.

Ford Not Spotless.

Gregg's testimony shows that Henry Ford must have been a partner to the deception, in so far as he did not expose it, while at the same time valuing his own stock for local taxation at a low figure, and recording stock values, four years later, at a considerably higher figure, though not nearly so high as that claimed by Couzens for 1913.

"In 1913 the automobile industry was in its infancy," Gregg said. "Up to that time it had been characterized by financial reverses and failures; automobile securities at that time were regarded by investors as speculative and involving a large element of risk."

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Man Killed In Storm.

## HOUSE RECEIVES BILL TO CREATE LIQUOR MONOPOLY

Mellon, Big Distiller, to Pick Distilleries

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A revised medicinal liquor bill, providing for the manufacture of medicinal liquor in from two to six distilleries, under strict government supervision, was favorably reported today by the house ways and means committee.

The bill bore little resemblance to the original plan advanced by Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, whereby an 80,000,000 semi-government corporation was to have been set up for the manufacture of medicinal liquor.

No Government Ownership.

The provision for government manufacture was not liked by any of the committee, and was speedily shelved, the substitute adopted permitting a favored few distilleries, selected by Andrew Mellon, himself a large owner of distillery stock, to exercise a veritable monopoly of the production of legal, medicinal whiskey.

Mellon—Booze Boss.

Under the bill's provisions, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon would be authorized to issue permits to not less than two nor more than six distilleries to turn out medicinal liquor. Government inspectors would maintain a close watch on the operators to see that the liquor was up to medicinal standards, and that none of it "leaked" into unauthorized channels.

Besides selecting the distilleries, Mellon, under the provisions of the bill reported in, will be given the privilege of fixing "a fair price" for the product sold.

### Indonesian Workers Arrested, Accused of Plotting Java Revolt

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 21 (By Mail).—Two Indonesian workers have been arrested in Djohore (Straits Settlements). The two, Alimin and Moeso are accused of being connected with the insurrection in Java. The Indonesian government is conducting negotiations with a view to securing the extradition of the two and also the extradition of the worker Dachlan who was arrested previously.

### Hindenburg Gets in Touch With Royalty

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—For the first time since the war, President Von Hindenburg dined with royalty today when he attended a dinner given in honor of the King of Sweden by the Swedish minister here.

The king was passing en route to Rome to visit the queen who is recuperating there.

### BIG CAB BOSS TRIES TO SUPPRESS WORKERS' PAPER; GETS HOT ANSWER TO "STATEMENT"

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The Cab Driver, official organ of the Cab Drivers' Union, has aroused the ire of the employers to such an extent that Earl Hunker, "the big boss," has had to issue a statement reprimanding readers who read it. He announces, "I have been besieged by a great number of our drivers who have demanded that I issue a statement, and further that I make every effort to stop the distribution of these circulars."

Who Surrounds Hunks.

To this The Cab Driver makes retort:

"We know who are besieging Hunk. He has a bunch of feeble-minded dollar-a-day men 'besieging' him. A crew of profiteering bosses may also be huddling about him, fearful that the bank-book may be

## All Workers

but particularly Irish workers will want to read "Jim Connolly and the Irish Rising of 1926," by

G. Schuller with an introduction by T. J. O'Flaherty. "Connolly," name of the military leader of the Easter Week Rebellion, is a magic name to every Irish worker who has within him a single spark of the divine fire of revolt.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

The Daily Worker  
33 First Street  
New York City

### WHO LOOKS HARDEST AND MEANEST?



Central Press Photo

From left to right, front row, R. L. Bennett, O. Seymour, Chas. Mitra, and W. T. Harrad. Behind, James Howard and Wm. Moore. All these are sentenced to death, and are in Jefferson Co. jail, Louisville, Ky., waiting their turn in the electric chair. The tough looking customer in the inset, is Jailer Thos. A. Dover. Criminals are made largely by environment and circumstance—with differing opportunities one man becomes a highwayman, and another a jailer.

### Enthusiastically Ask Money for Subways; It Isn't in the Treasury

Possible curtailment of the 182,000-foot subway building program this year was indicated yesterday by figures on the city's financial condition made public by the Board of Estimate.

The amount available for subway building is considerably short of the appropriation asked. There will be a debt margin of \$230,000,000 on March 1, but about \$30,000,000 must be set aside for emergency requirements. Appropriations for schools, hospitals and street improvements will use up from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

City officials expressed doubt whether even the \$300,000,000 exemption on the debt limit, now before the Legislature in the form of an amendment, will be sufficient to finance the entire program. It will be an important factor, however, and Mayor Walker plans to appeal to the Legislature to approve the amendment when he returns from Cuba next week.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Gov. Smith intimated today that he favored the proposed constitutional amendment which would extend New York City's debt limit by \$300,000,000, the money to be used for subway construction.

### 132 Cups, Please!



Proof that the worker seldom gets enough coffee to hurt him: consider the case of Earl Smith, a Sioux City truck driver, who drank 132 cups of coffee in six hours during a contest recently, and then, having won the title, went home and had his wife prepare him another cup before going to bed. Four physicians examined him and found his condition not much out of normal at the close. Other truck drivers drink less, for one thing because coffee is darned expensive lately.

### CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

steins, wine mugs, blind pigs and cannels provided the United States is willing to stake them for a loan. Coolidge is willing to do most anything for four more years in the White House. Now, if England, France, Italy and Japan, agree with the above power, the conference may turn our battleships into coastal cabarets or rum runners.

SIR OLIVER LODGE is about as nutty as they get, when under the influence of spiritualism. Those boys manage to dodge the lunatic asylums, because the form the malady takes is not considered a public danger though unquestionably a public nuisance.

Lodge is in constant communication with the dead, those who amounted to nothing in life in the business or intellectual world. He can extract a message from a ghost with as much celerity as tears can be drawn from a wet sponge. Lodge's latest dodge is to send out feelers over the radio for telepathic reactions. He will place a group of freaks in a room, have an officer present them with an object at stated intervals and Lodge, stationed at the broadcasting station will ask the public to tell by telepathy what the freaks are thinking about. My answer would be an emphatic "nothing." And I would be right.

"This is like going to a picnic compared to the last time," he said as he started for the prison.

Another Suicide; Nerve Can't Stand the Strain

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 14.—Martin Arthur Gearhart, 33, of Batavia, Ia., committed suicide because of a nervous breakdown it was stated today. Gearhart, a student at Princeton Graduate College, was found stretched out across the gas range in his apartment here yesterday by a neighbor. He leaves a wife, who is in a hospital suffering from a nervous disorder, and a small child.

Read The Daily Worker Everyday

MISSOURIANS are supposed to be endowed with the virtue of skepticism, but this may be the exception that proves the rule. It is a paragraph from the Sikeston Standard, Sikeston, Missouri:

"It seems to us that the height of optimism has been reached, if the following story, which came to us this week, be true. According to reports, at the Sunday night service of a certain religious sect, an official from out of town was present to take the wing measurements of the congregation, the idea being that at Judgment Day when the Angel Gabriel sounds his horn, the wings will be waiting and ready for the devout to slip on and flit up to the celestial regions, without the necessity of their taking part in the last minute rush at the wing counter. And a cynic, having in mind the number of airplanes that refuse to go up in the air adds, 'And they want to be sure that those measurements were made to provide wings that fly up.'

Body Found on Tracks.

The body of Michael Dugan, 26, of 4707 Foster avenue, Long Island City, Queens, was found on the westbound tracks of the Corona line elevated near the Bliss street station, Long Island City. The motorman of an I. R. T. subway train drawing in to the station saw the body and, with the help of a conductor and a guard, brought it to the station platform.

### PART OF BRIBE BONDS TRACED TO T. W. MILLER

Show Custodian Eager To Deliver Goods

(Continued from Page One) before they could be paid. Wyant, mentioned in the first telegram, was Miller's orderly in France, and acted as his chauffeur after the war.

At Bribe Scene.

A fourth telegram was introduced for the purpose of showing that Miller was in New York on September 30, 1921, the day the \$7,000,000 was handed over to Richard Merton, representing the German interests, at a champagne dinner.

Virginia Ware, pretty employee of the alien property custodian's office in Washington, identified papers in the files including a claim for twenty shares of American Metals Company stock owned by the Merton interests, which claim had been disallowed by the United States government.

John Foster Dulles, first retained as lawyer by Richard Merton to take up the \$7,000,000 claim, was the next witness.

Negotiations Start.

Dulles told of a conference in 1921 with George Williams, managing director of the alien property custodian's office in which Williams questioned the validity of the claim and suggested Dulles get a ruling from the department of justice.

Lucien Boggs, lawyer and judge of Jacksonville, Fla., formerly connected with the custodian's office and the department of justice, was called next.

Boggs testified he talked with a lawyer in 1921 in connection with a hypothetical case involving a large amount of money.

Palmer Hard-Boiled.

Paul Smith testified regarding papers of the American Metals Company submitted to the government in 1917 and 1918. At that time two stockholders in the company, Julian Beatty and Henry Brue, attempted to arrange the sale of German owned stock in the concern to American interests, so that the concern could be released by the alien property custodian. The release was refused by A. Mitchell Palmer, then attorney general, however, and the government contends that the defendants should not have released the \$7,000,000 knowing that it had been refused.

There also was testimony regarding an investigation of the case started by a New York newspaper in 1922, at which time, Smith said, Miller asked for the papers in the case, to look them over. Later, at the first Daugherty-Miller trial, certain of these papers could not be located.

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### War Veteran Leaps Under I. R. T. Train

In full view of a crowd of passengers that packed the Interborough subway at 149th Street and Mott Avenue today, John Barclay, 32, a wounded war veteran, jumped under an express train that was just pulling in.

He was instantly killed, the first passing over his body. Women screamed and tremendous excitement prevailed. Traffic was tied up twenty minutes.

### Convicted Youth Glad To Avoid the Gallows

Herbert Koerber, "cake-eater bandit" was taken to Sing Sing today under sentence of from twenty years to life for the murder of Angelo Mairis, a restaurant owner.

The youth was convicted of second degree murder at a second trial, after having been convicted of first degree murder the first time, and being sentenced to die.

"This is like going to a picnic compared to the last time," he said as he started for the prison.

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Second and Last Time IN NEW YORK

### "Breaking Chains"

A Film of Russia Reborn

Sunday, February 20

WALDORF THEATRE

### Mussolini Doesn't Like Coolidge's New Move on the Military Chessboard

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

BENITO MUSSOLINI has no intentions of sheathing the sword in the Mediterranean. The fascist tyrant has not retreated from his effort to make this body of water an Italian pond, no more than Wall Street will surrender the intention of turning the Pacific Ocean into "Dollar Diplomacy's" favorite lake.

Italian fascism sets forth its position in its reply to President Coolidge's disarmament proposals. It declares it cannot afford to cease developing her bigger navy program.

No new excuse is offered. The reason given is the old one, as old as the development of militarism in Germany, or the growth of navalism in Great Britain, during the long period of "preparedness," of armament competition before the world war and directly leading up to it.

Negotiations Start.

Mussolini claims that the smaller powers about the Mediterranean have refused to accept his suggestions for reductions in naval building. That is the old gag. Coolidge, at Washington, the political puppet of Wall Street plunder, that sits astride the world with cannon ready to roar, proposes disarmament to other nations less in the sun. It is the altruism of the prize fighter with his victim prostrate on the mat. The United States, with its foot firmly planted upon the neck of the rest of the world, is in a rather strategic position at present to bid other nations park their guns and turn navy yards, munition plants and poison gas laboratories over to fly specks and cobwebs. It is making the most of that opportunity.

Mussolini claims that Italy isn't down by any means. It has its eyes on Yugoslavia. Spain is also within Italy's vision as well as the northern coast of Africa and beyond. Italy is also interested in the Balkans, ready to get into any fight that will be of advantage to itself. Thus, while Mussolini declares that, "Italy can't agree to measures endangering, even indirectly, her vital interests," the fascist tyrant of Rome is perfectly willing to favor disarmament proposals that will do with it.

The Coolidge proposal is just another move on the chessboard of militarism. The reactions of the other imperialist nations clearly show this. Only the triumphant workers and farmers, in all countries, will be able to abolish the game of wholesale murder, called war, through their own seizure of power and the inauguration of the victorious Soviet rule that will unite the world into one harmonious economic unit.

The only real disarmament plan ever offered, since the ending of the last war, has come out of Moscow, the capital city of the Union of Soviet Republics. But it is because the Soviet proposal to disarm is not a maneuver, but a bold effort to strip the nations of the weapons of war, that the capitalist nations will have nothing to do with it.

The farmer's organization buys his wheat, stores it when necessary, and sells it in the European market. There is no pyramiding of profits as in America through the activities of the Chicago Pit and numerous middlemen. There is one profit charged and that is against the European buyer. The Russian organization has successfully eliminated the excessive profits that the middleman exacts in this country. As an example, bread sells in Moscow for less than two cents a pound.

The American farmer can solve his problem if he will organize his own system of distribution along similar lines. Not until he can definitely control the sale of his product will he be able to shake himself free of the parasitical practices of American marketing.

PLAYING AN OLD PROLETARIAN GAME



Frank Jackson, 65, of Kellerton, Ia., national horseshoe pitching champ, is defending his crown at St. Petersburg, Fla. And the rival favored to defeat him is Jimmy Risk, 16, of Montpelier, Ind.

### COOLIDGE MEN READY TO SWAT PREXY BUTLER

Will Run Chas. Hughes Just to Spite Him

President Coolidge's New York state machine leaders framed this program at a week-end conference in the national republican club.

To draft Charles E. Hughes, if necessary, for head of the 1928 ticket, in case President Coolidge declines to run again and Butler persists in his campaign to put himself or another wet in the White House.

Butler Will Go.

Butler's adherents in his home, nineteenth congressional district, reply that they already have assurances of sufficient votes to send him as a delegate to the national convention. He has participated in all of them beginning with 1880. They also urge that they will do their utmost to make him a delegate at large.

Should the Columbia University president fall in his home district or for delegate at large, wet republicans assert they will run him in as a delegate or substitute from one of the forty-two other congressional districts.

## FARMERS 'RELIEF' MEASURE TO GET HOUSE MAJORITY

### Extra Session Opposed By Farm Bloc Leaders

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—General debate on the luke-warm McNary-Haugen farm relief bill was scheduled to be brought to a close late in the afternoon today. Claiming enough pledged votes to assure its passage, the so-called farm bloc leaders are redoubling their efforts to secure an impressive majority in the hope of convincing the president in the nation's demand for the measure.

The bill admittedly can not hurdle an executive veto before the end of the 66th congress. Despite the majority which the farm bloc secured in the senate vote and claims in the house, the leaders are not eager to demand an extra session.

#### Modify Demands to Please President.

The chief hope of these leaders rests upon their claim that they have met all of the objections that Coolidge has raised in the past to this class of legislation. They assert that price-fixing phases have been removed, that a government subsidy is specifically avoided and that it will promote co-operative marketing, which the president is pledged to aid.

The house rules committee has expected to recommend the substitution of the senate bill for the companion measure now being debated in the house. Presentation of this rule, probably tomorrow, would force what is expected to be a decisive test vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Riding triumphantly in the saddle of parliamentary control, farm bloc leaders of the house today forced from the powerful rules committee a special rule which will permit the substitution of the McNary-Haugen bill, already passed by the senate, for the farm relief measure now pending in the house.

This will permit a direct vote on the senate measure, and save considerable time. The first test vote with the bill's antagonists will come tomorrow when the special rule is presented.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A novel reason for supporting the McNary-Haugen farm aid bill was given in the house today by representative Berger (S) of Wisconsin.

Declaring that the bill makes possible the sale of American farm products abroad at less than American prices, Berger said this would aid "starving millions of Europe."

"We will help Europeans to restore their buying power in this manner, and also will be doing a humane and socialist thing," he said.

Grief-crazed Plasterer Kills.

"The doctor kill my sick son with poison needle. He jab him in back, I stick him with knife. That's all."

Such was the explanation given today by Frank Caruso, a plasterer for the killing of Dr. Casper S. Pendola yesterday.

The grief-stricken father was held without bail today on a murder charge. He stubbornly contended that Dr. Pendola killed his son with a "jab in back," and would not believe that the hypodermic needle was used in an effort to save the boy's life. Mrs. Caruso was held as a material witness.

Punch in Jaw Causes Death.

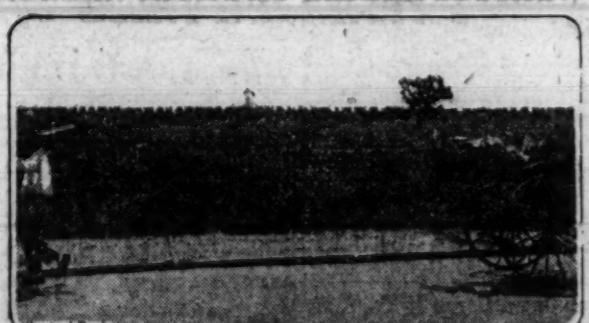
Thomas Carroll, 25, of 3612 Thirty-seventh Street, Astoria, Queens, was placed on trial before County Judge Gilbert Baker in Long Island today charged with second degree manslaughter in connection with the death of Patrick McTavvy on Sept. 26, last.

Carroll was accused of having punched the jaw of McTavvy, the umpire of a semi-professional baseball game, with the result that McTavvy died from a brain hemorrhage an hour later.

Earthquake Kills Many.

VIENNA, Feb. 14.—Northern Yugoslavia suffered severe earthquakes early today. The center of the earthquake was Stolac in Netesgowne, where many were reported to have been killed when roofs and walls fell in. The earthquake was felt in Belgrade.

### MODERN HIGHWAY BEFORE SOOCHOW



Central Press  
This fine wide highway runs from Shanghai to Nanking, past Soochow, whose battlemented walls are seen in the background. The eastern militarist leader, Sun Chuan-fang maintains his headquarters at Nanking, and makes use of the road to bring up mercenary troops, and send back wounded men. The Cantonese are attacking him along a line running from Nanking to near Hangchow.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

### Prominent in International Intrigue



MAJOR FRANCO

EARL OF DUNMORE



PIETRO BADOGLIO



FRED M. DEARING

### BERKELEY STUDENTS DEBATE OVER INVASION OF MEXICO; PROFESSOR FOR IMPERIALISM; MASS MEETING VOTES AGAINST WAR LORDS

By HOWARD HARLAN.

BERKELEY, Cal., Feb. 14.—Military training is by no means a popular feature in the University of California. Many times during the past few years individual students and even groups have rebelled against taking a course in militarism for the benefit of modern imperialism. This opposition, while naturally frowned upon by the faculty, was not suppressed by the high handed methods utilized in other cases. The "bosses" of the university fully understand the attitude of the student body, and are consequently reluctant to cause a flame of discontent by harsh discipline.

#### Gloved Hand.

They prefer to go easy, and try to instill in the students' minds the necessity of protecting our vaunted liberty and freedom. The military training became the "hated" course in the university and was continually commented upon in the class rooms, on the campus and in the columns of the daily paper published by the student body.

While many isolated cases of discontent came to the surface for years, it was not till recent weeks that any definite move was made to launch an organized attempt against military training.

#### More Meetings.

The success of this mass meeting encouraged the students to solidify their efforts against military training, and judging by the signs displayed at present, it will not be long till another mass meeting provides a manifestation of disapproval against the obvious iniquity of military training.

#### Anti-Imperialist Meeting.

The incentive to action came with the recent troubles with Mexico and Nicaragua. A mass meeting was arranged on the campus to discuss the joint wage conference.

### SHANGHAI PAPERS PONDER OVER NATIONALIST ASPIRATIONS; HOPE FOR CHANCE TO TRY THEM

The American Committee for Justice to China reports Shanghai committee on the Nationalist movement in China as follows: "The struggle in the north in recent years were but the outcome of personal hatred and jealousy of the military chiefs toward each other. . . . The present expedition against the northern generals is not a military venture just for the purpose of expanding the power and influence of the Nationalist government, but a real struggle which remains to be styled as a government only on paper.

#### Borodin Did Good Work.

"In the South, Borodin and his assistants have shaped the government of the southern provinces and rendered incalculable service to their administration in almost every phase of government. They organized a comparatively modern army, introduced modern methods, and assisted in the reorganization of the government. That such assistance should have come from Russia is said by many to be solely because help in the consolidation of the southern government was not forthcoming from any other source.

"The general attitude toward the ascendancy of the Kuomintang (the Cantonese party) is to let them have a full chance to try out their theories which are most in line with the democratic aspirations of the people."

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

### COAL BARONS TRY TO BLUFF AT MIAMI, FLA.

### Peabody Is Heard From At Chicago

(Continued from Page One)  
spokesmen declared it would be useless to continue negotiations if there is no prospect of a wage slash. Unless there is a cut, they asserted they could not hold out against the competition of the lower scale non-union fields in West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, which sections also enjoy a preferential freight rate on lake coal shipments.

This argument by operators has often been used and has always been answered by progressives in the union with facts. The progressives point to the many coal mining companies which own both northern, union mines and southern, non-union mines. Reject Progressives' Remedy.

It was this which was lack of the progressive resolutions introduced into the last U. M. W. A. convention, for no contract with part of the mines or a company unless all of its mines were included. This resolution was downed by the Lewis machine, amid jeers and riotous scenes. Lewis, proclaimed dramatically, "Why that resolution would mean that we would have to fight the United States Steel Company."

#### Storm Brewing.

Today's joint session was purely perfunctory. It consisted of election of officers and appointment of committees.

These officers were named: Chairman, Rice Miller of Illinois, operator; secretary, Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers; assistant secretary, George K. Smith of Ohio, operator; and sergeant at arms, James Needham of Illinois, operator.

Two operators and two miners' representatives were appointed from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania on the rules committee.

#### Talk Compromise.

The conference was summoned to draft a new wage scale for the Jacksonville agreement which expires March 31. Unless an agreement, permanent or temporary, is reached, approximately 350,000 union bituminous miners will walk out of the pits at the expiration of the present contract.

None of the committee from the union or operator officials would admit that there will be a strike this year. They say that a compromise, though it can be effected only after the sharpest kind of fighting, will be reached. The negotiations are expected to be fairly long drawn out.

The miners' committee comes instructed by the international convention not to accept wage decreases, and to make a two-year contract for the bituminous fields. But neither the convention, nor the international presidents who dominated it through pack delegations, made any plans for the strike that must follow at the old scale.

The operators are insisting not only upon a substantial wage reduction but upon a flexible wage scale which may be revised as conditions warrant by an arbitration board set up by the union and the owners. The board would consist of 11 members, four miners, four operators and three men to be agreed upon by the workers and owners. The board would establish a competitive wage that is, a weighted average of the scale paid in the non-union fields. To this wage, the operators would add 10 per cent for union men.

The operators today agreed upon Herman C. Perry of Hillsboro, Ill., as the official spokesman. This job carries with it the chairmanship of the joint wage conference. Perry withdrew his name and Rice Miller of Hillsboro, chairman of the Illinois Operators' Association, was elected chairman of the joint wage committee.

#### Flapper Bandit Robs Store.

A flapper girl bandit, apparently about seventeen years old, held up manager of a chain store grocery at 1245 Nostrand Avenue today, rifled the cash register of more than \$100, and escaped.

When replying to these advertisements mention The DAILY WORKER.

### FORD AND EDISON—TWO OF A KIND



Henry Ford, right, and Thomas A. Edison, left, on Edison's 80th birthday. Edison is the capitalistic inventor beyond compare, one of those exceptions who made a business success of his inventions. Ford started out that way, too, but is more famous lately for his "system" of expert and inhumane exploitation of his employees.

### THE 1927 CAMEL AND THE NEEDLE'S EYE



While Borah and the drys are trying to wring out the republican party, Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, is issuing public statements to the effect that only a wet can win. While the two factions struggle, and the democrats prepare to take advantage of division among their opponents, the interests of the workers and farmers are conveniently forgotten. Every four years a sham battle on some such side issue is staged by the politicians of the two capitalist parties. Workers must have their own party, devoted to their interests.

### Non-Stop Musher



### MUSSOLINI MAY START NEW WAR UPON BALKANS

#### Machine Guns, Tanks Being Manufactured

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Is Mussolini planning a new Balkan war or an invasion of Asia Minor or what? queries the Lugano correspondent for the London Daily Herald who has discovered that arsenals and munition factories are working at high pressure throughout Italy.

The re-opening of the government arsenal in Rome, the rate at which the great Breda firm at Milan is turning out machine guns and tanks indicate that Mussolini may have a little war up his sleeve.

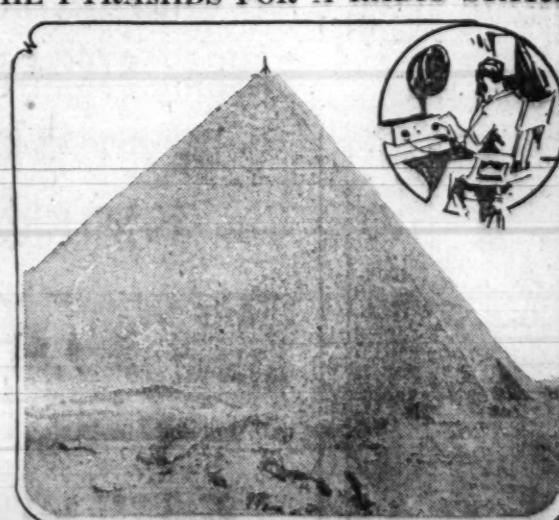
Textile factories at Praito are reported to be making enough uniform cloth for over 250,000 soldiers and an optical company in Milan has received two carloads of telescopic field gun sights from abroad to finish, according to the Daily Herald's correspondent.

Perhaps Chancellor of the Exchequer Churchill who recently returned from a little visit to Rome may know the why and wherefore of these military preparations, the Daily Herald suggests.

Kills Self With Dynamite.

PEABODY, Mass., Feb. 14.—Blowing himself up with a charge of dynamite, that shook the earth for miles around and shattered scores of windows, William H. Vanderbilt, 60, an explosive expert committed suicide here today.

### THE PYRAMIDS FOR A RADIO STATION



Central Press Photo

The pyramids of Egypt, one of the wonders of the ancient and modern world, are tombs to the grandeur of kings who died thousands of years ago. But nothing is sacred to capitalism or its governments. The British dominated administration in Egypt gives its consent to turning the largest pyramid into a radio station, with the machinery housed in the tomb chamber itself. No one protests in Pharaoh's name. But this radio will be used to direct troop movements against a nationalist uprising in Egypt soon, and there will then be a lot of protest from the Egyptians.

## COOLIDGE'S FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BILL MAY PASS CONGRESS SOON AND TIGHTEN GRIP OF BANKERS ON LIVES OF AMERICAN WORKERS

By LAURENCE TODD (Federated Press).

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Re-chartering for an indefinite period of the Federal Reserve banks is about to be "put over" on the people of the United States without public discussion of the broad powers thus confirmed to the big banking interests of Wall Street. Congress is prepared to rush to President Coolidge for signature a bill which foretells a battle as significant as the one in Andrew Jackson's time fought over the charter of the National Bank. And Coolidge, eagerly awaiting the chance to sign this measure, is not whispering a word concerning its importance, for fear something in the arrangements may slip, and the public take alarm.

Welcomed Silently.

In the McFadden bill, which legalizes the creation of branch banks within any city by a national bank located there, provided state banks in that state are authorized to establish branches, this re-charter is found. It was put into the bill in the senate by Carter Glass of Virginia, former democratic secretary of the treasury and one of the authors of the Federal Reserve Act. The Mellon-Coolidge administration welcomed it silently, hoping that no progressive would raise the issue between this relief bill for the Wall Street bankers and the relief bill for western farmers.

In conference of the two houses the Glass amendment was retained, and the house adopted the conference report. Recently the administration lined up more than two-thirds of the senators to sign cloture petitions for both the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill and this bank re-chartering scheme. The cloture will not be needed for the farm bill, as a date for final vote on that measure has been agreed upon. But the bank bill awaits further action.

No Filibuster.

As the progressives view the crisis, nothing can be hoped for in the way of filibuster. As soon as they shall nothing can be hoped for in the way for a day or two, the banking bloc will file the petition for cloture, and the debate will be cut off when each senator shall have had a chance to speak one hour. Since the active opposition may number less than ten senators, a final roll-call can soon be forced, and the bill will go to the White House for signing. The country will have been placed for an indefinite period of years under the financial charge of the Federal Reserve Board and the banks which it is supposed to dominate. The power which has ruled the policy of the board is the big banking combine in New York. This group will be in future, as it was in 1920, to suddenly deflate any section of business, industry or commerce.

Must Be Passed Now.

A prediction has been made that Coolidge would not dare to veto the farm relief bill, because that action would make the senate turn against him on his bank re-chartering bill. He will not get a chance to slip the bank bill through the new congress; the complexion of the senate after March 4 will be more progressive, and its membership will be disposed to examine very deliberately the limitations which should be put on the banking system, to prevent manipulation of credit and the making of panics. He must get the re-charter bill through congress now. He may have to pay the price, which would be his signature on the farm relief bill, which he has often declared to be unsound and impossible. Meanwhile the farm bill moves toward his desk, and the farm senators are unwilling to act on the bank privilege measure until they know he has signed the relief bill. None of them has discovered that the banks, re-chartered, can again take away by deflation all of the possible good effects of the relief scheme.

Says We Have Improved.

DAILY WORKER,  
Dear Sir:

Your paper has much improved of late in two respects; it is not so much a mere dry catalogue of events in various labor organizations, and it is extending its circle of interest to an extent that is making it a cultural agent of the working class. We must have art to live. JANE MORRIS

Ford at \$5,000,000,000

Dinner With Coolidge



Henry Ford, billionaire Detroit auto manufacturer, coming to Washington to attend a dinner given in honor of President and Mrs. Coolidge by the Secretary of the Interior, Hubert Work, is snapped as he calls at the White House.

## Workers Party Ready For Women's Day With Corps of Speakers

Throughout the world, March the eighth has been set aside as a day for intensive propaganda among woman workers—the most exploited section of the exploited classes. In every country great meetings are held to put forward the demands of women as workers and as workers' wives—minimum wage law, shorter hours; equal pay for equal work, leave of absence at child-birth; better housing at lower rents, abolition of child labor, more and better schools, etc.—to rally women workers to the class struggle.

Extensive preparations are being made for a mass meeting in celebration of International Woman's Day, to be held under the auspices of the Workers Party, District No. 2, at the Central Opera House, March 8. The speakers will be M. J. Orlin, M. Weinstein, L. J. Engdahl, Rose Worsley of the Dressmakers' Union, Fanny Warshefsky of the Furriers' Union, Kate Gitlow of the United Council of Housewives, a Y. W. L. and Pioneer speaker, and the secretary of the women's department of the Workers Party, District No. 2. There will also be a musical program.

Tickets are on sale at 108 E. 14th St. and at the office of The DAILY WORKER.

Represents U. S. in Belgium



Belgium is one of the countries most "favored" by the United States in the debt settlement, and has borrowed most heavily from Morgan controlled banks following the writing off of considerable parts of the U. S. government war loans. She is one of the most promising of Wall Street's new financial fields. No wonder then that Uncle Shylock chooses his ministers to Belgium with care. Above is Hugh S. Gibson, just transferred to Belgium from Switzerland, and conferring in Washington now as to his new duties.

## Bethlehem Tax Gang Preys on Foreign Born With "Collection Cost"

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 14.—Quite recently foreign-born workers, living in colonies of their nationality here, unused to the ways of the country, have been preyed upon by tax collectors, who charge them for "the cost of collection," whether they have to pay their tax or not, were visited by house-to-house collectors who asserted that they were rounding up tax dodgers.

These marauders visited a house that had been occupied for only a month and demanded that they pay the city and school taxes for the year 1925. In order to avoid going to jail, these people were forced to borrow from friends a sum totaling \$377 (including the "cost of collection" in plain language, graft).

This is only one instance of legal robbery of workers in this city. Many other cases of the sort have been reported. Meanwhile, Bethlehem workers of all nationalities have begun to agitate for the formation of an organization to protect the foreign-born workers from marauders such as these.

## L. D. Bazaar Program Will Be Good Souvenir

"We expect to make this year's bazaar program a work covering the field of defense of class-war prisoners." This is the ambition of the International Labor Defense. Stories and letters from political prisoners; special articles dealing with branches of the work, such as deportation cases, raising bail, negotiations with lawyers, relief to needy dependents of prisoners, conditions in various jails, stories of prison life, etc., are to be dealt with. A statement dealing with the general problem of defense, the purpose of the I. L. D., and the job it hopes to do, will be published in the souvenir program.

Buy Your DAILY WORKER at the Newsstand

## PASSAIC STRIKE STILL ON!

WE'VE WON IN FOUR MILLS!

HELP US BEAT THE REST!

GIVE MONEY PLEASE! For Coal for the Strikers' Homes! For Bread for their families! They have made a hard fight! Now they are winning! Now you must help more than ever! Give all you can! MAKE VICTORY COMPLETE!

Make all contributions by check or money order to

## GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

799 BROADWAY Room 225 NEW YORK CITY

Get 10c Coupons and sell them TO HELP US FEED the Strikers' Children.



## The Manager's Corner

### DAILY WORKER IMPROVEMENTS.

We are going into the business of blowing our own horns for a change, first because we feel a bit proud, second because it's good business and third because we want to give our readers a chance to do some hornblowing on their own account, in behalf of their own paper.

We wish to take the opportunity at this time to call the attention of our readers to the recent improvements made in The DAILY WORKER.

Have you noticed Eugene Lyon's new column, "Footnotes to the News," with its keen thrusts at the present order, a wonderful combination of side-splitters and eye-openers? A prize of five inches of space in this column is offered to the comrade who can show us a livelier column anywhere.

Harbor Allen, our new dramatic critic, whose reviews have already caused considerable comment in artistic circles, is one of a group of writers who have rallied around The DAILY WORKER, as the only newspaper, which offers a channel for the expression of the great dissatisfaction, which at present prevails among the honest and socially-minded elements in the newspaper field. This group includes a number of writers, associated with capitalist journals, who are going to give their ardent support and assistance to The DAILY WORKER. More will be heard from this group later on.

Plans are under way for the establishment of a radio column, a practical arts section, a women's page, and musical department.

The "News in Brief" column has been favorably received by many comrades as giving them a broad view of the news from many different sources, a sort of kaleidoscope of the day's events.

In general, the comments we get point to the fact that we are now publishing more and better news, both general and labor, and that the paper is becoming in every sense of the word, one of the nation's liveliest newspapers, a paper that delivers the Communist message with a punch and yet puts that message across in its most attractive form.

BERT MILLER.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR OLD AGE SECURITY CAMPAIGNS FOR PENSIONS, NOT POOR HOUSES

National pensions for the aged are the object of the American Association for Old Age Security, a national organization formed at the initiative of certain trade union leaders and public spirited citizens at a New York meeting. James H. Maurer, president, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, a staunch supporter of pension legislation, is one of the chief sponsors of the association and Abraham Epstein, director of the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission, is temporary executive secretary.

Trade unionists believe government pension legislation will knock out of the hands of anti-union employers. Corporation pensions today are a club over the heads of the workers. Epstein in his study of the subject for the state of Pennsylvania refers to corporation pensions as part of the "benevolent feudalism of management."

Poor Houses Cost More.

No need to worry about the costs of government pensions, the American Association indicates, announcing its plans for a legislative drive in the various states and at Washington. Pensions cost less than poor houses.

It is conservatively estimated, the announcement states, "that at least 1,800,000 aged persons in the United States are dependent upon relatives or upon public or private charitable relief for their support. Over three years' experience with the Montana old age pension system shows that the total per capita expenditure on pensions represents but twenty-seven cents per year. The support of an alms house inmate in that state costs from three to five times that of a pensioner."

"Recent studies show that the populous countries still without any form of constructive care for the aged are the United States, China and India."

Sponsors Sign.

In addition to Maurer and Epstein the sponsors of the American Association include the following: Elmer Spahr, president, Pennsylvania State Conference of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, York, Pa.; Frank J. Fitch, Order of Railway Conductors, Philadelphia; Leifur Magnusson, of the International Labor Office; Evelyn Preston, New York; Florence Kelley, secretary, National Consumers' League; Father John F. O'Grady, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, Washington, D. C.; Rev. John A. Ryan, Washington, D. C.; Commissioner Ethelbert Stewart, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington; Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, of the Episcopal Diocese, Bethlehem; James Addams, Chicago; Herbert S. Bigelow, Cincinnati; Glenn Frank, president, University of Wisconsin; Senator Charles Hall, Oregon; William P. Haggard, Indianapolis; William Hard, Washington; John Haynes Holmes, New York; William Kent, California; Congressman Fiorello La Guardia, New York; Bishop Francis J. McConell, Pittsburgh; John G. McCormick, Grand Rapids, Michigan; Royal Robbins, Massachusetts; Dr. I. M. Rubinow, Philadelphia; Congressman George J. Schneider, Wisconsin; Professor Henry R. Seager, Columbia University; Judge Bernard L. Shinentag, New York; Mrs. Mary K. Simkovich, New York; Oswald Garrison Villard, New York; Carl Vrooman, Illinois; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York, and Mary E. Woolley, South Hadley, Massachusetts.

All articles and notices for the Youth column should be addressed as follows: "J. Perillo, Editor Youth Column, 408 East 14th street, Room 32, New York City."

The quality of the column will in a large degree depend on the matter of contributions received.

Young Worker correspondents, get on the job!

## YOUNG WORKERS ATTENTION.

Neighborhood Playhouse

406 Grand St. Drydock 7516

Every Eve. (Except Mon.) Mat. Sat.

"PIN WHEEL"

By Francis Edwards Farago

"THE DYBBUK"—Feb. 17 thru' Feb. 24

AMUSEMENTS

Theatre, 48 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30

Matines WED. and SAT. 2:30

BONNIE

Music Bon Bon with

Doris Burgess, Louis Simon, Wm. Frawley, George Sweeny.

PLYMOUTH Theatre, West 48th St. Wed. Fri. Sat. Evenings and Sun. mat. 8:30

"WINTHROP AMES"

Gilbert & T. Sullivan's "PIRATES OF PENSACOLA" Opera Co. 48 St. West

Thursdays Evenings Only. "Isolanthe"

The LADDER

Every Body's Play

WALDORF, 50th St., East of B'way. Mats. WED. and SAT.

"SINNER"

With Allan Dinehart & Clamborne Foster

Sam. HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30

WHAT PRICE GLORY

Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-\$1. Eves. 50c-\$1

Bronx Opera House, E. of 3rd Ave. Pop. Prices. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"THE LITTLE SPITFIRE"

Myron C. Fagan's Great Comedy.

BROADWAY

ROADHOUSE 440 St. 6th & 8th Sts. 2:30

Xtra Mats. Feb. 22, 23, 24 and 25

THE SILVER CORD

Week Feb. 14—PYGMALION

GUILD Thea. W. 52 St. Eves. 8:15

Mats. Thu. & Sat. 2:30

John Golden Th. 52 St. E. of B'way Circle

Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 6:30

Theatre Guild Acting Company in

BROTHERS KARAMAZOV

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## MARCH BRITISH ARMY OF INVASION THRU THE STREETS OF SHANGHAI

Chinese Indignant Over Provocation; Act Will Intensify Hatred of England

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Negotiations between Eugene Chen, foreign minister in the Cantonese government, and British Charge d'Affairs O'Malley which have been in progress for some time at Hankow, have broken down, according to a central news dispatch from Shanghai this evening. British military movements are believed to be the cause, the dispatch added.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 14.—Chinese indignation is today at fever heat as a result of the provocative action of the British in landing two regiments from the Gloucester and marching them thru the city with fixed bayonets, drums beating and colors flying.

The Chinese press unanimously declares that the parade was a "totally unnecessary insult to the Chinese."

The nationalists believe that the British are trying to provoke hostilities in order to force the United States government to carry out the secret agreement for intervention.

In the opinion of the Chinese, the effect of the British demonstration will be to unify still more the Chinese masses against imperialism and to intensify the deep hatred of the people for the British.

## SHIPLACOFF GETS MILITANTS FINED, BUT NOT GRAFTER

### Two Who Attended Left Meetings Persecuted

Because they refused to support Abraham Shiplacoff in his attack against the workers in the local needle trades, 6 members of the Fancy Leather Goods Workers have been fined \$99 each.

The charges against them was that instead of attending the mass meetings held in the 69th and 71st armories by Shiplacoff and Beckerman and Company, they had gone to one of the seventeen halls where the left wing workers had gathered to counteract the right wing maneuvers.

Graft is O. K.

While the grievance committee was eager to fine militant members of their organization they quickly squashed charges brot against a shop chairman by one of the workers who claimed the chairman had accepted fifty dollars from the boss so the latter could violate the trade agreement. This shop chairman is one of Shiplacoff's henchmen and had to be protected while the two workers had to be punished for opposing the union-wrecking policy that the right wing administration of the union is pursuing.

Chang Clashes With Wu.

PEKING, Feb. 14.—With hundreds of thousands of troops on the move general spring offensive in the region of the Yangtze River is in prospect.

Marshal Chang Tso-Lin, was lord marshal of Manchuria, who claimed the movement of 50,000 of his Fengtien troops across the Yellow River into Chencow in Honan Province, the stronghold of Wu Pei-Fu, and constitutes the invasion of Honan by Chang's troops which Wu last week warned Chang would be contested by his troops. Chencow is on the direct railway line between Hankow and Peking.

Wu Pei-Fu shifted his headquarters from Chencow to Loyang.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The situation in China is not nearly so optimistic as Sir Austen Chamberlain paints in London.

Thus cables the special correspondent of the Berliner Tagesschau from Peking. He continues:

"The nationalists continue to demand the withdrawal of all British troops mobilized at points west of Singapore. Also there is a new anti-British boycott threatening at Hong Kong."

"Political bureaus organized by Chang Tso Lin are preparing for his election as president by the senate or through the proclamation of his generals."

Read The Daily Worker Everyday

## Dance and Ball

Harlem Casino, 116th St. & Lenox Ave.

Saturday, Feb. 19th

Tickets in advance 50 cents, at the door 75 cents.

Arranged by the Young Workers' League,  
108 East 14th Street, New York.

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RED CARTOONS OF 1927 is even a finer collection of the most recent cartoons of the well-known labor artists—Robert Minor, Fred Ellis, K. A. Suvanto, Art Young, Hay Bales, Jerger, Vose and others. Each picture is large enough to be framed and mounted. The book includes in all 64 of the finest cartoons of the past year. This wonderful volume is not for sale. It is offered only to those who help us to build the Daily Worker.

DAILY WORKER

33 First Street

New York, N. Y.

### Protest Mass Meeting In Harlem Wednesday: Expect Large Crowds

On Feb. 16, Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 81 East 110 St. will be held the first mass meeting in Harlem to protest against the deportation of political refugees.

The speakers are Pascal P. Cosgrove, organizer Amalgamated Food Workers, Pat Devine, organizer International Labor Defense, and Alex Schwarzenfeld, secretary Harlem I. L. D., will be chairman.

Arrangements have been made for an overflow crowd. This meeting is held under the auspices of the Harlem branch I. L. D.

## GARMENT BOARD CHANGES BOOKS; DEFIES SIGMAN

### Shows Contradictions In His Attack

Working himself up to a pitch of unrighteous indignation yesterday, Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, denounced the left wing once again and this time accused the Joint Board of creating a "dual" union among the Italian workers of Locals 48 and 89.

Shows Confusion.

According to Joint Board spokesmen, this just "offers further proof of the confusion that exists in the right wing ranks as to how to justify the illegal ousting of the entire New York Joint Board and four of the most powerful locals of the union."

"The statement made by Sigman points out that locals 48, 89 and 89 were not reorganized by the International union; but at the time the ouster orders were given, the International claimed that it was 'reorganizing' every local in New York, while admitting that it had reappointed officers of locals who were tools of the International.

More Contradiction.

"Although this statement implies that some locals were 'reorganized' even if Locals 48 and 89 were not, the International, through its attorney Morris Hillquit, declared at the hearing before the Impartial Chairman Raymond V. Ingersoll that 'The General Executive Board is without power to expel members or suspend locals without proper procedure, and up to this time there has been no expulsion or attempted expulsion nor removal from office, no suspension or expulsion of local or subordinate bodies.' The fact that the International claims one day that the Joint Board is expelled and the next day that there has been no expulsion, proves the weakness of its position legally."

"The Joint Board will continue to change the union books of any members of any local who comes to ask for a new book. It is the duty of the Joint Board to issue new books every six months."

### NEWS IN BRIEF

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Ninety-one lives have been lost in a blizzard in Ninghai prefecture, according to a central news dispatch from Tokio.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Eight persons were killed and at least fifteen were injured today when two passenger trains collided head-on at Hull during the dense fog which has blanketed the town for four days.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 14.—Prying apart the bars of his cell window with thick wooden curtain rod, Howard Menzel, 22, of Livingston, N. J., escaped from jail in the municipal building here today.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Twenty persons were killed and many were missing today as a result of a terrific cyclone which swept Queensland, Australia, according to a central news dispatch from Brisbane. The towns of Ingram, Cairns and Fairford were reported to have been almost entirely wiped out.

Cairns, county seat of the county of the same name, had a population of 5,200.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Brooks Adams, last of the famous family of the name, is dead at his home here today. He was a great-grandson of John Adams, second president of the United States, the grandson of president John Quincy Adams, and the last of the sons of Charles Francis Adams, United States minister to England, during the Civil War.

He was 78 years old and was an author, lecturer, lawyer, recognized authority on international law and supporter of the initiative and referendum.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Five classes of the Mount Vernon high school, numbering 233 pupils, were dismissed for a period of two days today, following the report to the medical authorities that Miss Josephine A. Lane, a teacher in the school, had been stricken with scarlet fever.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSTANDS

## Sigman's Role in Dressmakers' Union

By POSE WORTIS

THE first direct contact between Morris Sigman and the Waist and Dressmakers' Union marked the beginning of the real struggle between the bureaucracy of the international and the rank and file of the dressmakers, a struggle that has continued for many years and has culminated in the last act of treachery when Sigman signed a scab agreement with the dress jobbers and contractors, giving up concessions that the dressmakers had gained thru many years of struggle and sacrifice.

From its very inception the Waist and Dressmakers' Local 25 was under the leadership of progressive elements who had a broader conception of trade unionism than did the officials of the international. Local 25 was organized on an industrial basis including all craft and language groups. It was the first to bring forth the idea of labor education and the first to initiate educational activities under the direct supervision of the union. The dressmakers from the first day of their existence as an organized body of workers required their union not as purely a means of improving their economic conditions, but as an instrument for the general advancement of the workers. The dressmakers were in the first ranks of the militant workers of this country, the first to lend a helping hand to all struggling workers, the first to give ear to new ideas, new organizational forms thru which to strengthen and solidify their organization.

In Disfay With Officials.

Because of their progressive ideas the dressmakers quickly fell into disfavor with the officialdom of the international. For years the president and the general executive board exerted every possible effort to subdue the spirit of revolt among the dressmakers. For years they struggled to crush the initiative of these workers and keep the organization within the stereotyped forms which no longer suited the development of the industry. But all these efforts were of no avail.

Finaly the general executive board decided that the best way to rule the dressmakers was to split them into small parts. It required a strong man to put this policy into effect. The convention, where the proposition for splitting up the local had come up for discussion, dared not act on this matter in open defiance of the decision of the members. The job had to be made, however, and Sigman, who until then was but a stranger to the dressmakers, appealed to the dressmakers, appealing to the arena.

Breaking Up the Local.

Sigman, the "industrial unionist," undertook the job of breaking up our powerful local 25. The excuse for this unwaranted action was that "the dressmakers had violated the constitution" by instituting the shop-delegate system, a means for widening the possibilities for the active participation of the members in the affairs of the union, to cope with the growing problem of the jobbers-contractors' system. With an iron hand Sigman undertook the work of splitting Local 25. What matter the bitter opposition of the members? What matter the fact that this action was not authorized by the convention? Local 25 was becoming a real menace, a real threat to the peace of mind of the officialdom and Sigman was the man to exterminate this menace.

Local 25 was broken up. For some time reaction triumphed in the Dressmakers' Union which was ruled by Sigman's appointed executive board. Very soon, however, the members gained heart and before long the newly organized Local 22 again came under the leadership of the progressive elements. A short time after another expulsion followed. The most active members were suspended and expelled for permitting their names to appear on a leaflet which criticized the officials of the international. Again the constitution, as interpreted by the machine, was violated and the offenders were punished.

Expulsion Steals Dressmakers.

But every new expulsion only served to strengthen the will and determination of the dressmakers to free the union from clique control. The hand-picked machine men could only maintain themselves in power under the protection of the officials of the international. No sooner, however, than an election was decided upon then the progressives again gained the ascendancy. To obviate this danger the bureaucracy at first resorted to the expulsion of individuals, then of groups. This was followed by the expulsion of executive boards and in 1923 wholesale expulsions of all Trade Union Educational League members.

The climax came when the three largest locals, 2, 9 and 22, were expelled in 1925, which resulted in the flight of the joint action committee. After a bitter struggle which lasted for fourteen weeks, Sigman was compelled to sign a peace pact, which officially ended the expulsion policy. In this peace treaty Sigman conceded some of the reforms for which the left wing had been fighting for many years, such as proportional representation to the joint board and conventions, no discrimination for political opinions, etc.

Throughout all the years, when Sigman and his lieutenants were carrying on their destructive work in the Dressmakers' Union, the members had been alienated from all activities. The organization work which in the past had been carried on by the workers

was handed over to professional gangsters, who were a drain on the union treasury and infested the union with their poisonous atmosphere. All the energy of the organization, all its resources were directed in fighting the bureaucracy of the international and the rank and file of the dressmakers, a struggle that has continued for many years and has culminated in the last act of treachery when Sigman signed a scab agreement with the dress jobbers and contractors, giving up concessions that the dressmakers had gained thru many years of struggle and sacrifice.

Rebuilding the Union.

When the left wing administration came into power we found but a shell of an organization. The number of union shops had dwindled down to about half. Union conditions and standards in the shops were completely broken down. The forty-hour week existed only on paper. The first and most difficult task of the new administration was to gather the snattered fragments of the union and begin building it anew. To accomplish this task it required not only the utmost devotion on the part of the officers but the most active cooperation of the membership.

In the course of one year we succeeded in repairing most of the damage done to our organization during the internal war. We formed organization committees in which hundreds of workers participated, and thru the activities of our organization department we unionized close to six hundred shops. This gain in the number of shops made up for the normal loss as well as the loss suffered during the struggle. We regained close to five thousand members who had dropped out of the union. We cleared our organization from the menace of gangsters and brought home to the workers the idea that the industry can only be organized thru the collective efforts of the union members. And most of all we awakened a new hope and confidence in the ability of the union to defend the interests of the workers.

The Change Takes Place.

Our union meetings, which had for years been the place where every free expression of opinion was suppressed, became a place where the members discussed union affairs with their elected officers and together worked out plans as to how best to improve conditions in the industry.

The union offices, which had for years been a stronghold of the union bureaucracy and the chosen few of the supporters where the average member met the unresponsive gaze of the union officials, became a place where members gathered to exchange views of the happenings of the day and give their services to the union in whatever capacity they were needed.

The union officers, who had for years acted as the bosses of the members, were now regarded by them as their representatives.

With the approach of negotiations for the new agreement the office began to hum with life and activity at every shop meeting and at every local meeting the question of organization work was on the first order of the day. All preparations were made for an organization campaign on a large scale which would bring the great mass of unorganized workers within the folds of the union.

New Attack is Planned.

But, alas, we were too engrossed in the plans for organization work to observe the new attack that was being planned on our organization.

On the eve of the renewal of the agreement, when conferences with the employers had practically been arranged, came the new expulsion order issued by Sigman and the general executive board. The cloakers were expelled because they called what Sigman now terms an illegal strike altho he himself had been a part of that strike for twenty weeks.

The dressmakers on the other hand were expelled because they might have called a strike if they had not been expelled. Sigman's expulsion order stated specifically that he was prompted to expel the dress locals so as to save the dressmakers from an unnecessary strike. Yes, Sigman did save the dressmakers from a strike at the price of bringing back the open shop in the dress industry.

The signing of the scab agreement with the dress contractors is an act of the blackest treachery committed by Sigman and his henchmen against the dressmakers. From the very first day that Sigman began his war of destruction in our union, he undertook a widespread publicity campaign that the dressmakers do not want to strike, thus openly encouraging the bosses, then of groups. This was followed by the expulsion of executive boards and in 1923 wholesale expulsions of all Trade Union Educational League members.

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Bosses Call it Sweeping Victory.

Mr. Schwartz, president of the association, is quoted in the Women's Wear (the organ of the manufacturers) as having boldly stated at a meeting of the contractors, that never in the history of the association have the contractors been able to achieve such a sweeping victory over the union.

Sigman has concluded an agreement with the dress contractors in which he has publicly conceded eleven demands. What does this agreement mean to the workers in our industry?

The agreement does away with the guaranteed minimum for piece workers. This practically means that the earnings of the operators, who constitute the vast majority of the workers, will be greatly reduced to the minimum.

The two weeks trial period will mean that many workers will lose their season going from one shop to another without establishing themselves at any place.

The abolition of extra pay for overtime re-established the forty-four hour week in our industry at the time when the entire labor movement has taken up the struggle for the forty-hour week. It will mean that while some shop workers will be compelled to work long hours, hundreds may be completely unemployed and will constitute a great menace to the workers employed, resulting in lower standards and conditions.

The right of the association to take in new members without the consent of the union will mean that any time the union conducts a strike against any particular firm, the firm will join the association and the strike will be broken.

In case of a stoppage the international obligates itself to supply the employers with a new set of workers if the workers do not return to work within twenty-four hours. This means not only a re-organization but "open shop" with the union as a scab.

The dressmakers have known how to fight Sigman in the past. Now, when he stands exposed as an open traitor, they will not rest until Sigman and Sigmanism have been completely wiped out of our union and the workers, for the first time, will undertake the task of building their

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## The Miners Negotiate.

The wage scale committee picked by John L. Lewis at the recent convention in Indianapolis is now in joint session in Miami, Florida, with the coal operators of the central competitive fields. Why it was necessary to travel as far south as Miami is not clear. Perhaps to recuperate from the struggle to save the union from Communism waged in Indianapolis!

The Jacksonville agreement expires on March 31 of this year. The Lewis machine is said to be willing to accept a renewal of the old agreement, the this agreement has been punched full of holes by the coal magnates, many of those who signed it having repudiated their agreements without the slightest effort on the part of the reactionary machine to make them live up to the terms of the contract.

Lewis has succeeded in digging the guts out of the union. He has expelled many of the best and most militant leaders in the organization. To protect his own position and to curry favor with the capitalists he has intensified his drive against the radicals and had the constitution amended to permit the expulsion from the union of members known to belong to the Workers (Communist) Party.

Thus we see Mr. Lewis deliberately setting about to destroy the union, weakening it still more while pretending to be fighting for the best terms he can secure from the operators. Lewis's power at the negotiating table is not in his eloquence but in the collective might of the union. An honest leader would strengthen the union by organizing the unorganized miners, achieving unity inside its ranks by giving the union a fighting policy, something that would catch the imagination of the membership, encouraging the militant spirit and in general using the organization for what it was intended for: a weapon to fight for the class interests of the miners.

There is a real danger that Lewis, acting as the servant of the republican party coal barons may succeed in completely destroying the once-mighty United Mine Workers of America, before the left wing will have succeeded in ousting his reactionary machine. If this organization is once destroyed it will be a difficult task to reconstitute it in face of the growing trustification of the coal industry.

The situation calls for intensified activity on the part of the progressive elements in the U. M. W. of A. Under the slogans raised during the recent election campaign the miners' union can be given new life. But Lewis and what he stands for must go before the union can be rehabilitated.

## George Washington and the Cherry Tree.

George Washington's juvenile virtue was the bane of many a young lad's life. George did not smoke, chew tobacco, take snuff, pick his teeth in public, tell lies or snore in his sleep. He was never late for school; neither did he throw stones at the teacher.

But in those debunking days it was patent that George Washington's reputation could not escape the historical vacuum cleaner. Rupert Hughes, a noted author put the tin hat on "Pollyanna" Washington, and exhumed the real George, a George that could crook his elbow with the best of the sports, hit a cuspidor at nine paces with a well-directed squirt of tobacco juice, get the laughs with a well-seasoned yarn and turn the atmosphere livid with his envied assortment of curses, oaths and general obscenity.

Since the bourgeoisie must have their saints for the masses to worship, so that they may not see the hands of the modern bourgeois in their pockets, Rupert Hughes found himself the target for the shafts of a legion of super-patriots, who wanted their Washington sober and truthful. A Washington who owned distilleries! This was enough to drive the anti-saloon league and the Ku Klux Klan to drink. If the citizenry got to believe that Washington was a booze manufacturer, well, he might make as good a prohibition enforcement officer as Andrew Mellon, but as the father of our country he would be a joke.

Hughes destroyed the cherry tree story with one jab of the pen. And yet, the writer knows several young hoodlums who admitted their misdemeanors to stern-eyed parents long before they heard of George, and the young rascals told the truth, instinctively feeling that if there was any drop of the milk of human kindness left in the popular heart it would flow when struck with the magic wand of juvenile veracity. Sometimes the trick worked but usually the irate father was so angry over the broken pipe or the perforated window pane that mercy had abdicated before the whipping began.

Hughes was the Daniel that came to pass judgment on George. But he is not getting away with it. We must have our Washington as pure as Mary Pickford in the movies. Let those who refuse to believe in the authenticity of the cherry tree fable go back to where they came from, even if it be to Oshkosh. No doubt the attempt to get the dirt on Washington is another Communist plot!

William Green and Frank Morrison had luncheon with President Coolidge a few days ago, shortly after Henry Ford's visit to the White House. Ford made the front page but the A. P. sent out only four and a half lines on two officials of a labor organization that is reputed to have over three million adherents. After a few more years playing the role of doormats to capitalism, the A. P. may let those flunkies go with a dash.

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## WORKERS' EDUCATION

(A Tip from the Amalgamated Bank)  
By S. A. GARLIN

With its chest stuck out, the Amalgamated Bank stands in Union Square. It was organized several years ago for the purpose of helping the labor movement in its struggles against the employers, according to the officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

From any point in the square can be seen the nice, large, electric sign emblazoning the words: The Amalgamated Bank—First New York Labor Bank. Sometimes one of the other of the electric letters refuses to blink and then the sign is not so impressive as the directors of the bank would like.

This institution has all the things that other "institutions" have. It's swell inside; marble walls and elegant lighting fixtures. They have a guard in a gray uniform, too. There's a high class reception room where the officials of the bank (who are also officials of the union), have conferences. There are writing tables. And under the heavy glass on the writing tables are some attractive pictures. Some of them have enticing captions. One of them reads:

"Planning a trip? See our Travel Dept., Window 24. All lines—all steamers—all accommodations."

There is another one that reads:

"If you had the money—there are many things you could do—travel, buy or build a home, or go into business. You could provide the education for your children that is such a necessity in the competitive struggle of today. Many a promising boy or girl has been deprived of the benefit of a college training because there were no plans in advance for saving money."

There are some nice, chocolatey pictures, too. It showed how attractive going to college would be for the sons and daughters of the New York clothing workers. Guess what pictures they had?

The Workers' School? Certainly not. That wouldn't help out in the competitive struggle of today." Not even the Brookwood School, supported by the A. F. of L. class collaborationists, or the New School for Social Research, where vital social themes are material for "objective studies" and "open-mindedness."

The pictures the Amalgamated Bank officials were displaying showed Harvard University, educational stronghold of the American plutocracy. There were three photographs: one showed the campus, with great lawns, and students walking with tennis rackets under their arms; another, of the library with nobody around because all the students were probably hard at work inside; the last picture showed the administration building where appeals are sent forth to graduates who have "made good" in various fields of exploitation, to provide the endowments for the Alma Mater.

Clothing workers of New York! Send your sons to Harvard and your daughters to Vassar. Save them from the shop and the class struggle!

Class collaboration with a vengeance. Possibly that is one of the reasons why the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, organized to help in the reconstruction of Soviet Russia's garment industry, was neglected and allowed to lie undeveloped. There are more congenial things to do.

## MUSSOLINI DEPORTS 80 YEAR-OLD REBEL

THE Executive Committee International Red Aid recently received information about the deportation from Brindisi to an uninhabited island of a blind comrade, Juseppe Prampolini 84 years old.

Of the numerous crimes perpetrated every day by the fascists that this one deserves the special attention of the international proletariat.

A devoted and honest Communist Comrade Prampolini, in view of his old age and his physical infirmity took no active part in the political life of Italy during the last few years.

In his youth, when the ideas of the 1st socialist international had not yet

penetrated into Italy, Prampolini was an earnest republican, often persecuted by the police.

When, in 1866, Juseppe Garibaldi called on the Italian youth to join the war for the emancipation of Italy from the Austrian yoke, comrade Prampolini put on the red shirt of the Garibaldini.

When Garibaldi, after the fall of Paris Communal, and after the celebrated polemic between Mazini and Bakunin, had proclaimed his famous slogan: "The international is the sun of the future", Prampolini together with the revolutionary party of Garibaldini joined the 1st international and since then has always remained true to the Italian labor movement and socialism.

After the strikes of 1890, when the Italian proletariat conquered the right to strike and freedom of assembly, comrade Prampolini left his profession of engineer and became secretary of an employment bureau in Venice run by labor.

As an old man Prampolini came to his native place, Brindisi. He did not

leave, however, the revolutionary movement, being all the time one of the best propagandists in the South of Italy. Every Italian revolutionary can remember, how much the working masses liked old Prampolini, electing him always as their representative at municipal elections and giving him the leadership in all the biggest strikes in the history of the Italian labor movement.

In 1914 he was elected by the congress of the Italian socialist party as a member of the C. C. of the party and, in spite of his old age, took an active part in the work of the C. C.

In 1921, in Livorno, during the split in the socialist party, when many revolutionaries preferred to remain in the socialist party, Prampolini followed the Communist group and laid the foundation of the Italian section of the Comintern.

Nothing but a profound hate of the revolutionary movement of the Italian proletariat, a thirst of vengeance and a fear of all those believing in liberty led the fascists to commit this crime.

The international proletarian while making this act of Mussolini, is certain, that the hour of retaliation is imminent—Ariano Sereni.

Refuses Censor Dictatorship.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—If the American stage hires a "dictator," it will be some one else—not Alexander P. Moore, former ambassador to Spain.

Moore announced here today that he had been "informally approached" on the proposal, but declared he would not accept it because "I don't believe in censorship."

Private agencies would have charged the 106,500 workers placed by the

# BOOKS

NOTE—The conductors of this department are going to review books. Some of the books will be fiction, some poetry, and others will concern themselves with social and economic questions. The literature we will discuss will not necessarily be proletarian.

We expect, however, to talk about books from the point of view of those who have accepted the Marxist interpretation of society as a point of departure for their thinking.

One thing more. This space will not be devoted to polite literary gossip, painfully genial essays, or free publicity for the first novels of our personal friends.

POEMS FOR WORKERS. Edited by Manuel Gomez. Number 5 of The Little Red Library. The Daily Worker Publishing Co., \$10.

WHEN Sherwood Anderson's books first began to be published some of the critics said they liked the "grueling quality of his writings. Ever since he has been strenuously endeavoring to "grapple" as much as he could.

Anderson is wistful over the disappearance of the old swimming hole. It hurts him to see the fine, rolling hills of his native Ohio covered with ugly, sooty mills, factories, and railroads. He finds mechanical civilization so disquieting, so irritating, so relentless. Sherwood Anderson loves to date over his own childhood and that of capitalist America. What wouldn't he give for the return of the mellow, radiant days when men rode in buggies, painted their own houses, and wore corduroy pants. He would sacrifice anything in order to return to the time when he was a small boy and had sessions with his father in the outhouse in the backyard, and hoped that he were already a man.

"Tar" is a story of Anderson's boyhood in a small Ohio town. Much of the book is convincing, and in it are folk-stories that cling closely to the core of experience. This writer knows how to tell a tale, especially if it is about a race-horse, a small town politician, or a prostitute. Although his "simplicity" is sometimes a mere poverty of language, critics have regarded it as a literary virtue.

Anderson is sentimental about the America before the age of imperialism and the U. S. Steel Corporation. One can sympathize with him on that score. Although it is necessary, of course, to be suspicious of the fellows who reach middle-age, and then yearn for their childhood days—which were in all probability very unhappy. That's silly.

There is no doubt that the average literary craftsman (or word-fellow, as Anderson calls him) cannot be expected to know something of the industrial revolution; of the organization of capitalist industry; of the growth of the American Empire. Especially Anderson. He is a thwarted actor, a frustrated race-horse gambler. Naturally he would find economics dull reading. But it is a pity that he hasn't more of a feel for the labor movement and the social and artistic possibilities of a genuine working-class culture.

That's just the reason why Anderson is getting a little tiresome. Just as Mencken has already become a bore. It's a lot of fun and quite interesting for a time to point out the cultural hollowness of bourgeois America. In fact it's quite justified, and incidentally goes far toward establishing the atmosphere necessary for a free kind of writing.

Anderson is lonely. He cannot identify himself with the noisy, intense civilization where shoes are turned out by freightful machines. He does not see that the "frightful" machines can be made beautiful, can be made to provide the leisure for which Anderson hankers so much.

Does he hate his little portable typewriter upon which he reveals his yearnings for brightly-colored socks and neckties, and for the fine Creole coffee to be had in the French Quarter in New Orleans?

Clearly it depends upon the uses to which machinery is put.

Sender Garlin.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

## WISCONSIN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES SHOW UP ABUSES BY EMPLOYMENT SHARKS

(By Leland Olds, Federated Press)

The great advantage to the worker and the community of public as opposed to privately owned employment agencies is again emphasized in the report of the Wisconsin industrial commission covering employment offices in that state in 1926. This advantage is measured not only in dollars and cents but also in the trustworthy information furnished to applicants for jobs.

The report explains that "the burden of showing that the employment offices already in operation are not sufficient to meet the needs of employers and employees is upon the applicant for a new license. If the applicant fails to establish proof of the reasonable need of the proposed agency, the application must be denied in accordance with statutory provisions."

This gives the free public offices a virtual monopoly. In 1926 public employment offices in Wisconsin placed 106,500 applicants compared with 8,008 placed by private agencies. Only 3,620 of the placements by private agencies went into industry. The remainder were nurses, teachers, clerical workers and domestic servants.

Private agencies would have charged the 106,500 workers placed by the

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